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*Changing America.* By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. (New York: The Century Company. 1912. Pp. 236. \$1.20.)

The reader of *Changing America* must not expect the same luminous and comprehensive consideration of the course of American social and economic transformation as he obtained of the Chinese in Mr. Ross' *Changing Chinese*. The more recent book consists of a number of occasional essays or addresses about different phases of modern American life, which are pulled together partly by an introduction and partly by some consistency of subject matter. The separate essays contain the results of much shrewd observation of contemporary tendencies. The author points out, for instance, that the worst obstacle to peace and disarmament consists in the varying birth-rates of different countries. Or again he remarks that the prevailing political radicalism in this country, unlike that of the nineties, is "no frothing up of economic distress." The reader will be interested throughout by the citation of many interesting and sometimes inaccessible facts, by the sense of the author's close contact with the realities of contemporary American life, and by a liveliness of phrasing and epithet that sometimes goes to extremes. He might well put the book down, however, with some disappointment due to the fragmentary and frequently uncritical treatment of the material, but with the hope that some day Mr. Ross will give to the public that more systematic account of the newer United States, which he is so well qualified to write.

HERBERT CROLY.

*England's Industrial Development.* By ARTHUR D. INNES. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xvi, 374. \$1.60.)

*An Introduction to English Industrial History.* By HENRY ALLSOPP. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xl, 151. \$.60.)

The remark of Mr. Innes that there is no superabundance of brief guides through the intricacies of English industrial history is unquestionably true. His work and that of Mr. Allsopp, both bearing the imprint of 1912, do something to relieve the situation. The plan of the first of these books is to divide English history into three periods, the Middle Ages, the Mercantile Period, extending to 1763, and the Period of the Industrial Revolution, extending to the present. The field in which the author is most in-

terested is indicated by the fact that the last division is almost as long as the other two together, though the period of time it covers is so much less. "All good things are three," and the author finds a threefold support for this division into three periods. The first is an agricultural period, the second maritime, the third manufacturing; the first is occupied with the consolidation of a nation, the second with the acquisition of an empire, the third with the organization of an empire; from the theoretical point of view, the second and third at least are marked by the prevalence respectively of the mercantilist and the individualist conception of the state. Accordingly in each of these three periods an account of political occurrences and an analysis of dominant economic theories precedes the description of economic institutions and the narrative of economic changes.

Doubtless we should be grateful for any thread to lead through the labyrinth of history, but much of this seems somewhat fanciful, and in the actual working out things often refuse to be so systematically classified. Historical phenomena in this narrative frequently either appear more than once, or, as in the case of colonization and the continental system, appear where we should hardly have looked for them. However, the actual facts of industrial history are told in Mr. Innes' book with clearness, moderation, interest, and a fullness quite remarkable for a book of only 368 pages. This compression without loss of lucidity is attained by dealing in statements rather than discussions. Where there is a profound difference of opinion among professed scholars the author has stated both views clearly, and frequently accompanied them with an alternative statement of his own, based perhaps rather on an eclectic process of choosing what is most reasonable than on a new and independent examination of the sources. Sometimes this leads to a somewhat subjective treatment of history and sometimes to actual mistakes, as in his suggestion that the Tudor legislation against enclosures may have been inspired by the *Utopia*, and his statement that this legislation "began with the inquisition or inquiry instituted in 1517." Two important laws against enclosures were passed in 1488, 4 Henry VII, chaps. 16 and 19; and two more in 1515 and 1516, 6 Henry VIII, chap. 5, and 7 Henry VIII, chap. 1. The *Utopia* was not published until the last of those years. The inquisition of 1517 presupposes familiar legislation on the subject with which it deals, and was directed toward the discovery of violations of these laws.

Mr. Innes seems to underrate the completeness of the disappearance of the ideal of individualism in recent times; but that is a matter of personal judgment. Just what economic or social theories are at any time dominant is difficult to determine. There is far less clearness and far less homogeneity in men's ideals than we are apt to imagine; theory has followed rather than preceded both practical action and legislation, and the whole influence in social history of generalized conceptions has probably been less than is attributed to them in this and most other books.

It is significant that the last five chapters in this book have nothing to do with its title, strictly interpreted. Legislation on hours of labor and strikes for the recognition of trade unions are certainly not matters of industrial development. As a matter of fact the condition of the mass of the people has forged to the front as the great question of our age, and has superseded interest in the actual processes by which wealth is created or exchanged. In the multiplicity of occurrences and complexity of social movements during recent times the author has preserved clearness, fairness, and good judgment; and we can only echo his pious hopes that the general reader may enjoy the book as much as the writer and the reviewer have.

Mr. Allsopp's book is still shorter and more elementary than that just described. In fact it is hard to picture the class that needs so much "writing down" to. Nevertheless if the whole story is to be given in 150 pages, simplicity and vivacity are no mean virtues. But sometimes concreteness and vivacity may be obtained at the expense of scholarship, even of truth. Mr. Allsopp's description of the tenants of a manor in the time of William the Conqueror meeting to cast lots for the possession of the strips in the open field, is a quite fanciful and quite incorrect picture. We know absolutely nothing of the origin of the system of scattered strips. That it was a device for attaining fairness of division is purely a guess; that the open field acres were distributed annually by lot during the Norman period is purely a fiction. The supposed conversation in a process of barter between a peasant and a blacksmith is almost equally inconceivable. The "barter stage" is probably a myth. There is not a single contemporary statement of its existence in mediaeval England. What preceded exchange through the medium of money was either a state of communal ownership, of possession of only what one himself made, or of no possessions at all of an exchangeable kind.

The latter part of the book is less full of mistakes, and contains much that is true, wholesome, fair-minded, and above all, bright and interesting. But it is certainly not necessary that simplicity should be accompanied by such carelessness of statement, or that brevity should make its appeal to such a juvenile audience.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

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*Two Select Bibliographies of Mediaeval Historical Study. I. A Classified List of Works Relating to the Study of English Palaeography and Diplomatics. II. A Classified List of Works Relating to English Manorial and Agrarian History from the Earliest Times to the Year 1660.* By MARGARET F. MOORE. With a preface by HUBERT HALL, and a description of the medieval historical classes at the London School of Economics. (London: Constable and Company. 1912. Pp. 185.)

The bibliography of manorial and agrarian history takes up the larger part (pp. 71-185) of this book. Allowing for repetitions, there are about a thousand entries in this section. Compared with Miss Davenport's *Classified List* of 1894, on the same subject, the present bibliography has more than twice the bulk; and though it differs by including modern works, a large part of the increase falls in the section of published sources. The student of the subject will be grateful for the more efficient means of investigation now put at his command. He will miss the somewhat detailed classification of Miss Davenport's *List*; the present bibliography, after brief sections on manuscript collections and bibliographies of printed works, lists publications in only two main classes, sources and modern works, subdividing each class into collections, single works and periodicals. The justification of such a course appears, however, in the composite character of many of the publications listed; and as the editor, under each entry, notes the chief features of the contents, when they are not indicated by the title, and has provided an excellent index, by author or title (lacking in Miss Davenport's *List*), as well as place, and also by class (accounts, customals, extents, maps, etc.), she deserves credit not only for extending the work of her predecessor but also for improving the means of utilizing it.

A cursory examination of the titles listed reveals no serious